OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 10/31/2019

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [x] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:
- [x] New
- [ ] Continuation
- [ ] Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received: 02/16/2018

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: Friends of Deckers Creek, Inc.

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): Not responsive as per agreement with requester

* c. Organizational DUNS: 0826022560000

d. Address:

* Street1: P.O. Box 877

Street2:

* City: Dellslow

County/Parish:

* State: WV: West Virginia

Province:

* Country: USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code: 26531-0877

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: Ms.

* First Name: Holly

Middle Name:

* Last Name: Purpura

Suffix:

Title: Executive Director

Organizational Affiliation: Friends of Deckers Creek Executive Director

* Telephone Number: 304-292-3970

Fax Number: 304-292-5070

* Email: holly@deckerscreek.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

M: Nonprofit with 501C3 IRS Status (Other than Institution of Higher Education)

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.306

CFDA Title:

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

EPA-OP-OEJ-18-01

* Title:

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving (EJCPS) Cooperative Agreement

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Deckers Creek Restoration Team: Reducing the Impacts of Fecal Coliform

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: WV-01 * b. Program/Project: WV-01

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 09/01/2018 * b. End Date: 08/31/2020

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	120,000.00
* b. Applicant	3,000.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	20,000.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	143,000.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☒ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on 02/16/2018.

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Ms. * First Name: Holly

Middle Name:

* Last Name: Purpura

Suffix:

* Title: Executive Director

* Telephone Number: 304-292-3970 Fax Number: 304-292-5070

* Email: holly@deckerscreek.org

* Signature of Authorized Representative: Holly Purpura * Date Signed: 02/16/2018

1.0 Program Objectives

a. Project Summary

Project Title: Deckers Creek Restoration Team: Reducing the Impacts of Fecal Coliform
Project Location: Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia 26505
Rural Area?: Yes
New EPA EJ CPS Grantee?: Yes
Application Information: Holly Purpura, Executive Director, Friends of Deckers Creek, 205 Parsons St., Morgantown, WV 26505; (304) 292-3970; holly@deckerscreek.org

Brief Description of Applicant Organization: The mission of Friends of Deckers Creek (FODC) is to improve the natural qualities of, increase the public concern for, and promote the enjoyment of the Deckers Creek Watershed. Formed in 1995, FODC obtained 501(c)(3) status in 2000. Since then, the group has brought millions of dollars into the communities surrounding Deckers Creek by transforming the watershed through remediation, water quality monitoring, and advocacy efforts. FODC also continues to spearhead countywide education programs and other community-based projects to promote the enjoyment of the watershed, encourage environmental stewardship, and inform citizens of their rights under the Clean Water Act.

Project Period: September 1, 2018 – August 31, 2020
Environmental Statutes: Clean Water Act
Project Types: Monitoring, Training, Forming Partnerships, Planning for Implementation to Decrease CWA Non-Attainment Areas, and Public Education and Outreach

List of Project Partners: 1. City of Morgantown (Local Government); 2. Morgantown Utility Board (Municipal Utility); 3. West Virginia University (Academic Institute); 4. West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (State Government); 5. West Virginia Water Research Institute (Research Institute); 6. Downstream Strategies (Business)

Project Abstract: Friends of Deckers Creek (FODC) proposes to monitor fecal coliform and E. coli levels in the Deckers Creek Watershed, educate the public about the hazards of contamination and their rights under the Clean Water Act, and actively engage communities by involving them in the monitoring process and holding public forums on contamination issues. Shaped by the input of the community and expert advice from partners, the end result of the project will be the development of a stormwater best management practices implementation plan.

Program activities will include 1) the collection of fecal coliform and E. coli data from 337 sites over the first 12 months to identify major sources of pollution; 2) the training of 45 Citizen Scientists for fecal coliform sampling; 3) the development of a stormwater upgrade implementation plan with constructive engagement from relevant stakeholders and the community; 4) two public forums held to inform Morgantown residents about the results of the monitoring program and about water safety while inviting input on the stormwater implementation plan; and 5) a comprehensive education program reaching 650 youths ages 6-11 in Monongalia County to provide meaningful, hands-on outdoor conservation experiences while teaching about water safety. FODC will need a Quality Assurance Project Plan and does not foresee any difficulties developing one, as it has composed EPA approved QAPPs previously.

b. Environmental and Public Health information of the Underserved Community

What are the local environmental/public health issue(s) that the project seeks to address: Contamination from fecal coliform and E. coli threatens public health, with the most common illnesses associated with exposure being gastroenteritis and infections (EPA, 2017) as well as other, more serious diseases (EPA, 2017).

FODC has identified fecal coliform and E. coli as impairments in its EPA and WVDEP approved Watershed Based Plan, and Deckers Creek is on the West Virginia 303(d) list, which designates streams impaired under the Clean Water Act. The WVDEP lists a stream as impaired if fecal coliform bacteria counts exceeded 400 cfu/ mL in 10% or more of samples taken, and according to data collected by both FODC and the WVDEP, there are six tributaries and 19.1 miles of the mainstem of Deckers where fecal coliform counts have exceeded limits. While FODC has data indicating severe impairment, with average counts in certain stretches exceeding 9,000 cfu/100mL, FODC has very little data about the point sources of fecal coliform and E. coli pollution outside of limited monitoring carried out in 2013 for the compilation of the FODC Watershed Based Plan.

The Morgantown wastewater system incorporates combined sewers dating back to the 1930's with its first wastewater treatment plant established in 1965 (MUB, n.d.). Their most recent MS4 permit (2015) does not outline any plans for upgrading its combined sewer system, which totals 80 percent of its service area and includes 20 combined sewer overflows (CSOs) into Deckers Creek (MUB SWMP, 2015). The Morgantown sewer system has been noncompliant with the Clean Water Act for the past 6 quarters, with 3 of those quarters containing significant violations (EPA Detailed Facility Report, 2018). Currently, the Morgantown Utility Board (MUB) only monitors two sites in the Deckers Creek Watershed for fecal coliform (MUB SWMP, 2015), but with 20 CSOs in the watershed, a comprehensive study is necessary to delineate major sources of pollution and prioritize sites for sewage system upgrades. MUB, an EJ CPS project partner, is highly supportive of the development of the proposed stormwater upgrade plan, which fills a current gap in their knowledge and resources and will allow them to take steps towards modernizing their aging infrastructure.

Additionally, other potential sources of fecal coliform and E. coli exist in the watershed, with possibilities including the newer Masontown, WV stormwater system, as well as runoff from farms in the upper watershed. As part of the proposed project, FODC will identify the major sources of fecal coliform and E. coli pollution upstream, form partnerships with additional stakeholders, and take measurable steps towards implementing stormwater BMPs.

What are the local environmental/public health results the project seeks to achieve: It is imperative that FODC carry out a comprehensive study to trace contamination and develop a stormwater best management practices (BMPs) implementation plan to 1) outline major sources of pollution, 2) prioritize treatment, and 3) ensure effective implementation as partners search for and gain funding. The proposed development of a stormwater BMP implementation plan will use the technical expertise of a diverse task force of relevant stakeholders to create a tangible community asset that directs improvements to environmental conditions. This plan will ensure that the project will be sustained after the proposed period of two years. This plan will help municipalities and landowners take steps towards restoration, thereby leading to a long-term increase in public health, recreational use, and enjoyment of the watershed. Community

education will also contribute to a further decrease in risks to public health through understanding about risks and empowerment to report pollution.

Describe the underserved community: Morgantown, while being the third largest city in West Virginia, is still rural, with a population of 30,855 (U.S. Census, 2016). Similarly, according to 2016 Census Bureau estimates, 35 percent of persons in Morgantown are in poverty, a rate that soars above the state average of 17.9 percent and the national average of 12.7 percent. Additionally, the minority population of Morgantown falls within the 85th percentile of the state (EJSCREEN). These high poverty rates, as well as risks to minority populations, are exacerbated by limited access to public and private resources found in metropolitan areas. For instance, Morgantown does not have a single public housing structure, and the city only has four multifamily assisted living properties (EJSCREEN). In addition, the area has severely limited public and private dollars available within the state and region. For example, little funding exists at the state level, and severely deteriorated and dated infrastructure is a systemic problem, with upgrades needed in transportation networks, utilities, and telecommunication services across the state. MUB does not have funds to carry out a Deckers Creek fecal coliform study and stormwater BMP implementation plan due to the high cost of recent upgrades to its wastewater and water treatment facilities, a necessary step towards building the infrastructure necessary to service sewer separation (MUB, 2017). Additionally, limited public and private dollars are awarded through grant programs. For instance, no organization in West Virginia has ever been awarded an EPA EJ CPS grant (EPA, 2018).

How the underserved community is disproportionately impacted: The Deckers Creek Watershed spans 40,960 acres through Monongalia and Preston Counties in West Virginia and flows through the heart of downtown Morgantown. A large portion of vulnerable, low income populations in Morgantown live alongside the creek and are directly impacted by pollution daily. According to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey of 2011-2015, in the last 2 miles of Deckers Creek as it flows through Morgantown, the percent of populations living below the poverty level are disproportionately high compared to elsewhere in the city, with population blocks equalling 32.15 percent, 59.45 percent, 36.66 percent, and 28.90 percent (EJSCREEN).

According to EPA EJSCREEN, the underserved population detailed above is disproportionately impacted by Wastewater Discharge Indicators of toxicity-weighted concentration / meters distance, as demonstrated by its comparison to the state, regional, and national averages, falling within the 96th, 97th, and 98th percentiles respectively. This wastewater discharge creates a direct hazard to the public health of these vulnerable populations while decreasing property values and limiting the recreation and economic potential of the area.

Additionally, the impact of fecal coliform and E. coli pollution extends far outside this footprint when the Monongahela River flows downstream towards Pittsburgh suburbs. This river provides drinking water, recreation, and economic commerce for numerous cities downstream. Further, the Morgantown rail trails are a source of recreation and tourism, with the two highest travelled trails being the Morgantown Caperton Trail at the confluence of Deckers Creek and the Monongahela River, with an estimated 198,500 uses over 2017 tracked through trail counters, and the Deckers Creek trail, which runs alongside 19.5 miles of the creek and has an estimated 71,541 uses in 2017 (Mon. River Trails Conservancy, 2018).

How the underserved community will benefit from the project's intended local results: As FODC monitors for fecal coliform and E. coli in the watershed, they will pinpoint major sources of pollution, benefiting the community through the development of a plan for upgrades. The results of this analysis will be communicated to the public through forums and local media, and the community will have an opportunity to provide input on the implementation plan, thereby informing and empowering them to have a say on environmental issues in their community. As local entities take steps forward with implementing upgrades, underserved residents will benefit from clean water that they can safely recreate in, as well as increased property values and opportunities for tourism and economic development.

The community will be empowered to report pollution through outreach and education, including youth education, the expansion of the FODC Citizen Scientist program, and the creation of a Swim Guide safe water recreation tool, as well as the promotion of the reporting tool CreekDog.org, created by FODC in 2014. CreekDog allows individuals to anonymously report pollutants directly to the government agency responsible for following up.

c. Organization's Historical and Sustained Connection to Underserved Community

History of the applicant's involvement with the underserved community: Friends of Deckers Creek (FODC) was founded in 1995 by a group of outdoor enthusiasts who recognized the recreational potential of the Deckers Creek Watershed, which had been marred by acid mine drainage, illegal trash dumping, industrial chemicals, and countless other sources of pollution. Their aim was to turn the heavily polluted creek into an asset for area residents, providing the community with a beautiful place to fish, swim, and kayak, while protecting underserved populations and eliminating environmental and public health hazards associated with pollution.

Since FODC gained 501(c)(3) status in 2000, they have made significant progress transforming Deckers Creek from a liability into a source of pride for the greater Morgantown area. FODC established a Clean Creek Program in 2002, conducting regular water quality monitoring and producing an annual State of the Creek Report to keep citizens in the loop about the conditions of their watershed and the results of FODC's remediation efforts. FODC has also established nine acid mine drainage (AMD) remediation sites across the watershed, resulting in dramatic changes to upper Deckers Creek. Areas that once ran orange with AMD are now clear and thriving, and FODC has been able to reintroduce three highly sensitive trout species into this portion of the creek, establishing the area as a hub for fly-fishing.

Lower portions of the creek are still heavily polluted by fecal coliform and mine drainage from the abandoned Richard Mine, which leaks 292,000 pounds of AMD per year. In October 2017, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) allocated $3.375 million to treat the Richard Mine as a result of advocacy and partnership building between the NRCS, the WVDEP Abandoned Mine Lands branch, and FODC. Morgantown will benefit from improved water quality after this mine is treated, leaving one major pollutant causing harm to public health and preventing recreation: fecal coliform, the target of this project.

In addition to its work in public advocacy and environmental remediation, FODC is dedicated to public education and outreach within the underserved community. FODC works with public schools and afterschool facilities in the Morgantown area, teaching youths about their watershed, the hazards affecting it, and their rights under the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. Additionally, FODC has empowered both youths and adults in the area with the tools to monitor

the water quality in their watershed through its Citizen Scientist program, as well as creating CreekDog.org, a website that allows for anonymously reports of environmental violations directly to agencies responsible for following up. FODC also contributes to the beautification of the community through cleanups of illegal dumps, the construction of the Outdoor Learning Park alongside an underserved stretch of the creek, and creating three community murals.

How the applicant has worked with the underserved community's residents and/or organizations to address local environmental and public health issues: Since 1995, FODC has worked to protect underserved communities by removing public health hazards including illegal dumps, acid mine drainage, and straight pipes, as well as in providing outreach, education, and engagement. The group successfully carried out an EPA EJ Small grant in 2011 to develop a Watershed Bill of Rights and form its Citizen Scientist program, empowering adults to monitor for hazards associated with fracking in the watershed. FODC also created CreekDog.org in 2014 to empower watershed residents with a resource to report pollutants, and they are currently carrying out an EPA EJ Small grant to educate and empower underserved youths.

How the underserved community's residents and/or organizations were involved in developing the current project plan and are part of the decision-making process: FODC has carried out a survey of 166 individuals living alongside the creek in order to see how they are impacted by the pollution in Deckers Creek and what they would like to see done. Many of the residents surveyed expressed concern about the creek's unpleasant smell, a result of pollution. In addition, FODC partnered with the City of Morgantown and the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center to hold a public meeting with 40 attendees on October 26th, 2017 to brainstorm ways to revitalize the Morgantown waterfront. Providing the community with a waterfront that is safe for recreation will depend on the treatment of Deckers Creek.

How the applicant will sustain an ongoing relationship with the underserved community: Moving forward, underserved residents will be directly engaged in the project through public forums, an expansion of FODC's Citizen Scientist program, and youth education. Additionally, FODC plans to carry out extensive public outreach using social media, local newspapers, and radio PSAs to inform individuals about the public health impacts of fecal coliform and E. coli, teach them how to report pollutants using CreekDog.org, and invite their input through public forums.

d. EJCPS Model

Which of the seven elements of the EJCPS Model will be undertaken for this project: Prior to this phase of the project, CPS Element 1 - Community Vision and Strategic Planning - has already begun. Friends of Deckers Creek, the Northern WV Brownfields Assistance Center, and the City of Morgantown have established a focus group surrounding the revitalization of the Morgantown waterfront. As part of this, the three agencies held weekly task force calls over five months. These meetings also attended by community leaders from West Virginia University, the Upper Monongahela Watershed Association, Mon River Trails Conservancy, Mon River Valley Coalition, and Morgantown Area Paddlers to discuss issues affecting the waterfront. Following this, a forum on community planning was held on October 26th to invite public input. One issue identified as a result of this forum was concern about how increasing rates of public recreation in the watershed would be affected by pollution from Deckers Creek. At a leadership forum in

January, an implementation plan for upgrades and treatment mechanisms was identified as the next step towards removing pollution.

FODC is in the early stages of implementing CPS Element 2: Community Capacity Building and Leadership Development. FODC has gathered appropriate information about the issue and has begun mobilizing relevant stakeholders and partners. FODC is also planning activities and formulating strategies to educate the public and include them in decision-making.

Over the course of the proposed project, FODC will work to continue to set strategic goals and build community capacity while also focusing on Elements 3: Consensus Building and Dispute Resolution; 4: forming and strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships and Leveraging Resources; and 5: Constructive Engagement by Relevant Stakeholders. The end goal for the proposed project will be the development of a comprehensive stormwater and wastewater implementation management plan, with steps taken to fulfill Element 6: Sound Management and Implementation. CPS Element 7 - Evaluation, Lessons Learned, and Replication of Best Practices will be incorporated throughout the project, woven from the very beginning to measure progress, evaluate successes, and document and share with others.

e. Project Linkages

EPA draft Strategic Plan 2018-2022 Priority Goals: This project will reduce the number of non-attainment areas by moving Deckers Creek toward being removed from the 303(d) list. This will be achieved by increasing the percentage of water infrastructure projects funded through grants, loans, and public/private partnerships that achieve or maintain compliance. The implementation plan is centered around analyzing BMPs and upgrades needed to stormwater infrastructure to reduce non-attainment to maintain compliance with the Clean Water Act. This project will also increase the number of non-EPA resources leveraged by projects receiving EPA infrastructure investments through engagement of diverse stakeholders and searching for alternative funding streams. This search will begin following the development of the implementation plan.

How the project furthers the current priorities: This project will ensure clean and safe water by improving water infrastructure, supporting drinking water and aquatic ecosystems, and boosting recreational, economic, and subsistence activities. This will be achieved through the development of a stormwater and wastewater upgrade implementation plan and by cleaning up contaminated sites to return land to communities. Upgrading infrastructure to treat fecal coliform will be essential to this work. Additionally, this program will work toward protecting the environment through joint governance, state primacy efforts, and compliance assistance by providing help to the Morgantown Utility Board in complying with the Clean Water Act, developing an implementation plan, and acquiring funds. The project will also work toward increasing transparency, public participation, and collaboration with communities by involving them in the development of the implementation plan in public forums. It will also promote Deckers Creek as a source for public recreation and pride.

How the project is related to the qualified environmental statute(s): Deckers Creek is listed as an impaired stream for fecal coliform on the West Virginia 303(d) list of non-attaining streams within the Clean Water Act. This project will monitor Deckers Creek to evaluate point sources of fecal coliform pollution contributing to nonattainment and will work to take

measurable strides toward restoring the watershed through increasing compliance with the CWA by implementing BMPs. Additionally, the project will engage, inform, and educate the community about their rights under the CWA, focusing on underserved populations.

f. Partner and Collaborate

Friends of Deckers Creek will be overseeing the planning and implementation of the project. To broaden impact and ensure project success, FODC has recruited six partners from a variety of backgrounds, including local and state government bodies, municipal water utilities, academic institutions, businesses, and research facilities. All project partners will bring a diverse input and unique contributions to the proposed project.

1) The City of Morgantown will offer input on the implementation guide, as well as provide meeting space and a public platform for FODC's announcements and education. The City has a vested interest in promoting public health and taking steps toward improving city infrastructure. The City is in strong support of the project as it affects the residents' health, the local economy, and recreation. The City is attempting to promote outdoor recreation, and received a $4.1 million grant in January 2018 to renovate and expand the Morgantown waterfront park at the confluence of Deckers Creek and the Monongahela River. Through continued engagement, outreach, and assistance in stormwater implementation, FODC is confident that the partnership with the City of Morgantown will be maintained, sustained, and likely expanded following project completion.

2) The Morgantown Utility Board will help FODC as they develop a monitoring program by allowing them access to past and current E. coli samplings they have conducted, offering scientific and engineering advice on the stormwater implementation plan, and providing general support. MUB has a vested interest in this project, as they work to eliminate E. coli and fecal pollutants in the waters of Morgantown, and are focused on stormwater runoff. To maintain and sustain a relationship with the MUB, FODC will continue being a steady, positive presence in encouraging and assisting them to take steps towards implementing upgrades to the Morgantown stormwater system, and by helping in the search for funding.

3) Dr. Dorothy Vesper, Professor of Geology at West Virginia University, has offered to analyze 12 months of samples for E. coli and coliform, provided that FODC purchases the supplies, and will also assist FODC in setting up their own fecal coliform and E. coli lab to continue to analyze samples for the remainder of the project, as well as following its completion. Dr. Vesper will bring her expertise in fecal coliform and E. coli testing and analysis to the project, as well as access to West Virginia University's testing facilities. Dr. Vesper has a vested interest because testing and monitoring will provide a worthwhile learning experience for students in the Geology department, as well as contribute to the betterment of the community. In order to maintain and sustain a relationship with WVU, FODC will continue sharing data, partner with Dr. Vesper to publish any findings, and offer to train students in sampling to help sustain and expand both Dr. Vesper and FODC's sampling capabilities.

4) The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection will help FODC develop a monitoring and management program by offering advice, input, and expertise. In addition, the WVDEP will promote the program and provide technical support. The WVDEP has a vested interest in monitoring the Deckers Creek Watershed for E. coli pollution as part of their mission to monitor pollutants and remove hazards to public health. To maintain and sustain a relationship

with the WVDEP, FODC will continue to provide data to the WVDEP following project completion and will consult the WVDEP for advice on implementing stormwater BMPs.

5) Dr. Paul Ziemkiewicz, Director of the West Virginia Water Research Institute, will help FODC as they develop a monitoring program and BMP management plan by offering advice, input, and expertise. As Director of WVWRI, which serves as a statewide vehicle for promoting clean water, reducing water issues, and furthering scientific understanding, Dr. Ziemkiewicz has a vested interest in the project because it could be replicated elsewhere in the state. To maintain and sustain the partnership, FODC will continue to provide WVWRI with data and will make the implementation plan and other materials created available to other municipalities across the state.

6) Downstream Strategies, a leading environmental consulting group in WV, will assist in offering guidance and input on the stormwater BMP implementation plan. Downstream Strategies brings years of knowledge and expertise regarding the development of similar studies, developing plans for public, private, and nonprofit groups alike. Downstream has a vested interest in the project, as owner Evan Hansen, a former FODC board president, has dedicated many hours of work to Deckers Creek, creating an economic benefit study showing the outcomes of a remediated watershed (Hansen, 2005). FODC plans to maintain and sustain this relationship with Downstream through continued collaboration by consulting their guidance and input.

2.0 Project Activities / Milestone Schedule / Detailed Budget Narrative

a. Project Activities

FODC proposes to **1)** collect fecal coliform and E. coli data from 337 sites over 12 months to identify major sources of pollution and disseminate results to the public; **2)** provide fecal coliform training to 45 Citizen Scientists; **3)** develop a stormwater upgrade implementation plan along with relevant stakeholders and the community; **4)** carry out a comprehensive education program with 650 youths in Monongalia County; and **5)** hold two public forums to inform residents about the results of the monitoring program and invite input on the stormwater implementation plan.

Program Activity 1: In order to gather info about the issue and conduct assessments regarding its causes and potential solutions, as outlined in CPS Element 2, FODC will monitor for E. coli and fecal coliform pollution at least 40 sites a month for 12 months, with 13 control sites spaced throughout the watershed, and 27 sites per month that will shift location to diagnose sources of pollution. FODC will be partnering with Dr. Dorothy Vesper to analyze the 40 samples in the WVU Geology lab at no cost, and 10 additional samples per month from what is found to be a major source of pollution will be sent for separate independent lab analysis for quality control.

Then, FODC will generate a report and neighborhood specific brochures on data to distribute findings to the community through two public forums, local print media, digital media, and printed brochures. This will educate residents, as outlined in CPS Elements 1 and 2.

FODC will also make water safety data available online by creating a Swim Guide account to update monthly, detailing when it's safe to recreate in Deckers Creek. Additionally, FODC will promote CreekDog.org, an anonymous reporting tool, through education programs, forums, reports, and brochures to increase traffic and usage. Also, FODC will set up its own in-house lab, and Dr. Vesper has agreed to train staff at no cost to sustain sampling past the initial 12 months.

The direct results of these activities will be the education of an estimated 4000 residents through public forums and digital/print media on the results of the study and their rights under the Clean Water Act. It will also target underserved populations, with a goal of reaching at least 2000 low income or minority individuals. Education will empower residents to act by joining the Citizen Scientist program, providing input on the implementation plan, and reporting pollution on CreekDog.

Program Activity 2: FODC will expand its Citizen Scientist program by recruiting additional scientists and training them to identify possible sources of fecal coliform. Following the workshop, FODC will invite Citizen Scientists out with staff to learn about how FODC samples for fecal coliform and E. coli. This will provide interested individuals with professional development and direct engagement in water quality monitoring and restoration while ensuring quality control. FODC will also update the Citizen Scientist manual and make it publicly available on the FODC website for replication by other watershed groups. These activities will mobilize residents to become involved in creating solutions, as per CPS Element 2.

As a direct result of these activities, FODC will provide specialized hands-on training to watershed residents. It will also empower individuals by providing them with opportunities to actively engage in environmental remediation. Extra training will ensure confidence in sampling and quality control through the Citizen Scientist program.

Program Activity 3: As is outlined in CPS Element 2, FODC will engage existing partners and identify additional stakeholders through quarterly task force meetings, where partners will lend their expertise by providing input, advice, and assistance on the implementation of stormwater BMPs and system upgrades. Then, FODC will mobilize these partners to take action and form solutions and strategies to formulate a stormwater implementation plan, set priorities for pollution reduction, analyze upgrades needed, and direct the search for funding.

As an immediate result of these activities, FODC will open dialogue and begin addressing sources of pollution. The development of a comprehensive, detailed stormwater system implementation plan will work to build consensus and resolve any disputes (CPS Element 3) while forming multi-stakeholder partnerships to leverage resources (CPS Element 4). Through this constructive engagement that will take place with relative stakeholders (CPS Element 5), as part of this project, it is FODC's goal to ensure the sound management and implementation (CPS Element 6) of stormwater runoff upgrades as partners take steps toward construction. The implementation plan will also provide a way to measure progress to qualitatively and quantitatively evaluate improvements (CPS Element 7).

Program Activity 4: Fulfilling an objective of CPS Element 2, FODC will consult public input over two community forums to educate and involve residents in forming solutions and strategies to the problem. Engagement through forums will result in increased community understanding of what they are entitled to under the CWA and SDWA and what is being done to remove pollution. It will also empower community members to report polluters anonymously on CreekDog.org.

Program Activity 5: FODC will expand its ongoing EPA EJ Small Grant education program to incorporate programming for ages 6-11 at Monongalia County schools, expanding opportunities for 450 underserved youth through STEM education, hands-on outdoor activities, and meaningful watershed experiences. FODC's ongoing EPA EJ education program targets ages 12-

18, and this extension will tailor curriculum while reaching younger ages through in-class workshops and field trips to educate about fecal coliform, watershed restoration, and water safety. FODC will also provide workshops in the summers of 2019 and 2020 at the Mountaineer Boys and Girls Club to reach 200 underserved students ages 6-11, with 34.25 percent of MBGC students being minority populations and 28.96 percent from households with incomes less than $20,000 per year. Educating area youths will engage CPS Element 2 by engaging children early to form solutions, teach their parents, and develop strategies to protect their local environment.

This proposed extension of FODC's ongoing EPA EJ Small Grant program will empower underserved students, as 650 youth participants will get specialized training in fecal coliform monitoring, learn about water safety, develop leadership skills, and get hands-on experience with useful STEM skills, encouraging stewardship and preparing them for future careers.

b. Milestone Schedule:

	2018	2019	2020
Jan.		Hold first partner meeting to review data and discuss implementation plan	Hold partner meeting 5 to discuss public input; search for implementation funding
Feb.		Start in-school education, develop Swim Guide Account, and promote CreekDog	Release first complete draft of implementation plan for public input
Mar.		Submit progress report 1 by March 31; contact Citizen Scientists for June training	Submit progress report 3 by March 31
Apr.		Hold partner meeting 2; begin contacting parties contributing to fecal pollution	Hold partner meeting 5 to incorporate changes to implementation plan
May		Continue stakeholder coordination and begin analysis of site prioritization	Continue to search for funding and put final touches on implementation plan
Jun.		Begin summer programs; hold Citizen Scientist workshop	Release final implementation plan; begin summer 2020 education program
Jul.		Hold third partner meeting; begin taking Citizen Scientists out during monthly sampling	Hold partner meeting 6 to evaluate program and promote implementation plan
Aug.		Wrap up 2019 summer ed. program; coordinate fall 2019 in-school workshops	Wrap up all education programming; begin final report
Sep.	Grant awarded; contact project partners; coordinate monitoring study and press release	Set up FODC in-house lab; submit progress report 2 by September 30	Submit final report by September 30; continue to search for implementation funding
Oct.	Begin monthly monitoring and reach out to new partners	Hold fourth partner meeting; analyze year 1 monitoring results	
Nov.	Design webpage and	Compile public report and	

	expand promotion of study	hold community forum 1 to discuss monitoring results	
Dec.	Analyze preliminary data and contact partners to schedule meeting	Hold public forum 2 and open online input; design brochures; begin FODC in-house lab analysis	

c. Detailed Budget Narrative

Personnel - $37,680: 1) FODC requests $16,000 salary for Executive Director, who will oversee the implementation of the project, manage staff, fulfill administrative duties, attend and direct public forums and meet with partners, and ensure the project adheres to its proposed budget and timeline; 2) $17,500 for the Water Remediation Project Manager, who will be in charge of conducting sampling, analyzing data, and helping with Citizen Scientists and youth education; and 3) $4,180 for one part time intern, who will assist with sampling and youth education.
Fringe Benefits - $7,698: FODC requests fringe benefits at 22.025% for the Executive Director and WRPM, totaling to $7,378.38, as well as a rate of 7.65% for the intern, totaling $320.
Travel - $3,529: For travel to the EPA EJ Grantee Training Workshop, including lodging, vehicle rental, and parking costs, FODC is requesting $1,175. For travel to sample sites (45 miles round trip, 4 days per month for 24 months), FODC requests $2,354.
Equipment - $2,429: FODC requests $2,429 to cover the purchase of two laptop computers capable of running ArcGIS and AutoCAD for mapping to develop the implementation plan.
Supplies - $15,944: FODC is requesting $12,344 in supplies to setup a fecal coliform monitoring lab and to purchase supplies needed for the first 12 months of sampling. FODC is requesting $1,500 to purchase field supplies, such as Ysi probe replacements, filters, waders, etc. FODC is also requesting $2,100 in education supplies to be able to purchase materials for youth education programming and the Citizen Scientist additional workshop.
Contractual - $31,945: FODC requests $6,600 for analytical costs to an independent state certified lab for quality control (10 samples a month for 12 months at $55/sample), and $25,345 to hire an engineer consultant to help develop the stormwater implementation plan by analyzing municipal stormwater systems and recommending areas to prioritize upgrades.
Printing - $1,700: costs include $1,200 for professionally printed brochures for distribution at public forums and outreach events, and $500 for toner and other printing supplies.
Total Direct Expenses - $100,925. Total Indirect Costs - $19,075: based on an indirect cost rate of 18.9 percent in accordance with FODC's active NICRA proposal currently under review by the EPA. **Total - $120,000.**

3.0 Environmental Results – Outputs, Outcomes, and Performance Measures

Environmental Results-Outputs/Outcomes: Outlined in the attached logic model, FODC will collaborate and develop partnerships to effectively address local environmental and public health issues, educate and empower the community about issues that directly impact them, and develop strategies and approaches for building consensus and setting priorities in these communities.

Outputs: The recruitment of diverse, relevant project partners will ensure the effectiveness of collaborative problem solving. Project partners will set program strategies to build consensus and evaluate data gathered from sampling 337 sites to draft a stormwater BMPs implementation plan. This plan, which sets priorities for stormwater upgrades in this underserved, rural community,

will be developed over the course of 6 quarterly meetings and from community input gathered through public forums. Additionally, individuals in the community will be empowered and engaged through 1) the education of 650 youth over the proposed project period, 2) the extension of the FODC Citizen Scientist program to incorporate training on fecal coliform monitoring, 3) the promotion of CreekDog.org so residents are aware of this resource, and 4) information distributed over print and digital media through a comprehensive report of data gathered, and through four brochures with specific neighborhood data distributed.

Outcomes: The development of the implementation plan will allow for the prioritization of treatment, assisting in the acquisition of funding and ensuring effective implementation of upgrades. This will, in turn, remove hazards to public health in this at-risk community. As the upgrades are still in progress, the community will be further protected through the education, engagement, and outreach carried out by FODC. This informed community will understand the rights they are entitled to under the Clean Water Act and the hazards that affect them daily through fecal coliform and E. coli pollution. Residents will be empowered 1) by having a say in the development of the upgrade implementation plan, 2) through the opportunity to help be the solution through Citizen Scientist monitoring efforts, and 3) with the tools necessary to take an active role in reporting pollutants through CreekDog. Informing and empowering the community will, in turn, result in increased awareness, involvement, and stewardship.

Performance Measurement Plan: FODC will closely measure performance by monitoring progress on the timeline proposed in the Milestone Schedule, providing updates to the EPA during quarterly meetings with the EPA Regional Project Officer and through semi-annual reports. Adherence to proposed outputs will be measured with written records and staff meetings dedicated to the project. FODC will also closely track quantitative achievement of expected project outcomes and demographic information in written records, sign-in sheets for activities, liability waivers, and participant surveys.

FODC will determine the effectiveness of monitoring through samples gathered, and will track the development of the stormwater BMP plan by analyzing partner collaboration, successful stakeholder recruitment, the progress of the plan's development, and the acquisition of funding. To measure the effectiveness of the project goal to remove hazards to public health in underserved, at-risk communities, FODC will analyze fecal coliform and E. coli levels both before and after the implementation of the stormwater plan, particularly as upgrades are implemented. Public education and outreach efforts will be measured by counting the attendees at the two scheduled public forums, at the Citizen Scientist workshop, in education programs, and by monitoring traffic on FODC's CreekDog and SwimGuide websites. FODC's ability to maintain partnerships after project completion will be measured through continued engagement in the acquisition of funding and over future projects.

4.0 Programmatic Capability

a. Organizational Experience: FODC has worked with programs of similar size and scope, including Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Watershed Cooperative Agreements and WVDEP 319 Nonpoint Source grants. Also, FODC was awarded an EPA EJ grant in 2011 and an EPA Urban Waters grant in 2013. All of these grants were successfully closed out and all reports and requests for funds were completed within a timely manner. FODC is also currently working with the EPA Office of Environmental Justice through an EJ Small

Grant awarded in September 2017 to provide environmental education to youths ages 12-18.

FODC has received and carried out other federal, state, local, and private grants of similar and larger scope and size to the proposed project, and FODC personnel are ensuring the highest standards of quality through extensive experience in monitoring, engaging partners, and environmental education. FODC has the equipment, resources, and infrastructure outlined above that will ensure successful implementation of the proposed project if awarded.

b. Staff Experience / Qualifications of Project Manager (PM): The Executive Director of FODC, Holly Purpura, will serve as the Project Lead and will oversee partnership coordination, the development of the implementation plan, program management, fiscal administration, public outreach, curriculum development, education programming, and reporting. Holly has served as the Executive Director of FODC since May 2015 and has led the organization successfully by coordinating close partnerships with relevant stakeholders, significantly expanding educational programming, organizing extensive community outreach, and meticulously managing remediation, monitoring, and education projects.

In October 2017, as a result of the partnership between FODC, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the WVDEP Abandoned Mine Lands division, $3,375,000 was allocated to construct an acid mine drainage remediation site at the Richard Mine, the worst source of AMD in the watershed. This treatment, coupled with the potential reduction in fecal coliform, could lead to a fishable, swimmable Deckers Creek over the next 10 years. Further, the close partnership that the FODC Executive Director holds with the Morgantown Utility Board will ensure project success. In September 2015, FODC began working closely with MUB to hold rain barrel workshops, and this has resulted in conversations about other large scale water quality improvements. Holly also serves as the chair of the Green Team Advisory Board and maintains close associations with both the City Manager and Morgantown City Council. Holly is actively involved in the community, working regularly with neighborhood associations, local nonprofit organizations, West Virginia University, local schools, and other institutions.

Holly's project management has led to the construction of three new acid mine drainage treatment facilities, successfully managing and closing out three WVDEP and EPA NPS 319 grants and three OSMRE Watershed Cooperative Agreements totaling $1,058,100 in federal funding. Additionally, she assisted in developing FODC's EPA approved Quality Management Plan, as well as numerous Quality Assurance Project Plans.

Holly manages FODC's education and outreach programming, with years of experience developing curriculum, leading teacher professional development, and working directly with individuals ages 3 to adult. Recent programs include education efforts as part of an EPA EJ Small Grant, reaching 190 students ages 12 to 18 in Monongalia and Preston Counties, West Virginia. Additionally, in the summer of 2017, as part of a NOAA grant, FODC held in-depth STEM education for 40 underserved students ages 12-18 through bi-weekly summer workshops at the Mountaineer Boys and Girls Club.

Prior to joining FODC, Holly worked in grants management at National Geographic Education and in digital marketing with The Hunger Project United Kingdom. Holly is a graduate of the West Virginia University Geography Department and maintains close ties to the university.

Sarah Cayton, Water Remediation Project Manager, will lead monitoring efforts, assist in the development of the stormwater implementation plan, help with public outreach, aid with education programming, and update the Swim Guide and CreekDog. Sarah earned her Bachelor's in Environmental Geoscience at West Virginia University and previously worked with the monitoring and treatment of a soil contamination project site in Spelter, WV, where she oversaw the remediation of yards, homes, and parks contaminated by a zinc smelting plant in the area. She has also been an Americorps VISTA member and has worked with FODC since April 2017. Sarah leads the FODC remediation program and has been trained in accordance with FODC's EPA and WVDEP approved Quality Management Plan.

c. Expenditure of Awarded Grant Funds: FODC is dedicated to maintaining the timeline outlined in this proposal to ensure that all goals and objectives are met in a timely manner. All objectives will be evaluated monthly to ensure that milestones are achieved. Holly Purpura, who will serve as project lead, will develop spending schedules and will serve as financial manager for the grant to ensure that the expenditure of grant funds will be in accordance with EPA standards at all times. In addition, she will be responsible for ensuring that all semi-annual reports and the final report are submitted in a timely and acceptable manner.

5.0 Past Performance

Federally funded assistance agreements: FODC has received and completed similar sized grants from the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program, including two successfully closed out over the past three years: the Ingrand Mine WCAP in 2016 ($100,000) and the Slabcamp Tributary WCAP in 2017 ($100,000). FODC also works with the EPA and WVDEP Nonpoint Source 319 program to install AMD treatment facilities in the watershed and has successfully closed out two grants over the past three years, NPS 1471 in 2016 ($276,000) and NPS 1381 in 2015 ($274,000). Furthermore, FODC is currently working with the EPA Office of Environmental Justice to provide environmental education through an active EJ Small Grant ($30,000). Throughout the lifespan of these cooperative agreements and grants, FODC billed each in a timely manner, completed all reports, and successfully closed out following project completion through an acceptable final report. FODC successfully managed each, with interim and final reports submitted in an adequate and timely manner and with all expected outputs and outcomes achieved.

6.0 Quality Assurance Project Plan Information:

Friends of Deckers Creek will need a Quality Assurance Project Plan as part of the proposed project, and it does not foresee any difficulties developing one. FODC maintains a database detailing 21 years of sampling data that follows EPA approved QAPPs. FODC has also developed numerous EPA and WVDEP approved QAPPs as part of its work with AMD remediation through the Nonpoint Source 319 program, and it maintains an EPA approved Quality Management Plan.

Budget - Not responsive as per agreement with requester

EPA EJ CPS Performance Measures – Logic Model

Input	Outputs			Outcomes		
	Activities	What We Deliver	Audience	Short-term (6-12 months)	Medium-term (1-2 years)	Long-term (2+ years)
Staff time for 2 project staff and 1 VISTA Field supplies to carry out monitoring efforts. Equipment to setup a small lab to monitor E.coli following the completion of the initial proposed 12 month monitoring period. In-kind donation of expertise and volunteer time: - WVU - Community volunteers Field supplies to carry out monitoring efforts	Monitor for E.coli and fecal coliform pollution at least 40 sites a month for 12 months, with 13 control sites spaced throughout the watershed, and 27 sites per month that will shift location to diagnose sources of pollution. Generate a report and brochures on data to distribute findings to the community through 2 public forums, local print media, digital media, and education programs	**Developing a comprehensive understanding:** Data from 337 sites over the course of 12 months to pinpoint the major sources of E. coli pollution. Data from the 13 control sites will continue to be gathered following the initial 12 months and will be analyzed in the FODC lab to report safe swimming conditions. **Engaging and informing the community:** Create one report on the status of fecal coliform pollution in Deckers Creek, as well as 4 brochures with specific neighborhood data.	Project partners to assist in developing the stormwater best management practices (BMP) implementation plan (CPS Element 4). Residents of the Deckers Creek watershed and the Morgantown community (CPS Elements 1 and 2), with the goal of directly reaching an estimated 4000 individuals, and a focus on minority and low income populations.	Determining the impact of specific polluters will allow partners to prioritize upgrades & treatment, ensuring sound management and implementation. **Educating the community:** FODC will educate residents on the results of the study and the rights afforded under the Clean Water Act. Underserved populations will be targeted, with a goal of reaching at least 2000 low income or minority individuals. FODC will empower residents to help be the solution through the FODC Citizen Scientist program, by inviting public input on the implementation plan, and through the promotion of CreekDog.org to report pollutants.	Data gathered will continue to assist in the acquisition of funding and direct the implementation of upgrades. As upgrades begin to be constructed, data will provide a comparison. The FODC fecal coliform lab will allow FODC to sustain monitoring efforts past the completion of the project, so FODC can continue to update the Swim Guide app and CreekDog to educate residents about safe recreation. An informed and empowered community will apply pressure on polluters to carry out upgrades and treatment. Residents will be have greater confidence in reporting pollutants and in taking an active role to better their community.	Effective upgrades and BMPs will be carried out to reduce stormwater runoff pollution. Risks to underserved populations will be decreased upon removal of this public health hazard. An empowered community will continue to take an active role in environmental stewardship and community engagement. Deckers Creek will serve as a community resource rather than a liability. A treated Deckers Creek will result in recreational and economic opportunities, including raised property values. Continued monitoring efforts from the FODC coliform lab and ongoing updates to Swim Guide and CreekDog.org will ensure safe recreation in the watershed into the future.

	Outputs			**Outcomes**		
Input	**Activities**	**What We Deliver**	**Audience**	**Short-term (6-12 months)**	**Medium-term (1-2 years)**	**Long-term (2+ years)**
Staff time for 2 project staff and 1 AmeriCorps VISTA Time and expertise of partners: - City of Morgantown - Morgantown Utility Board - WV Dept. of Environmental Protection - WV Water Research Institute - West Virginia University - Downstream Strategies	Identify additional potential project partners (CPS Element 4) within the city, county, state governments, as well as in the public health offices and at West Virginia University. Partner meetings to discuss the formulation of the implementation plan. Consult public input through community forums (CPS Elements 1 and 2).	**Develop a comprehensive understanding** of stormwater pollution and upgrades needed. Constructive engagement by relevant stakeholders (CPS Element 5) over 6 quarterly meetings, where partners will formulate a plan for implementing BMPs to reduce coliform pollution. Draft the stormwater runoff upgrade implementation plan to ensure sound management and implementation (CPS Element 6). Prioritize the treatment of pollution sources. Gather community input on plan and distribute to the community.	Project Partners Residents of the Deckers Creek Watershed and the Morgantown community, including an estimated 100 people reached in the public forums, as well as 3900 reached over digital and print media. Other stakeholders that may be a contributor to pollution (CPS Elements 3 and 4).	Partnerships created will open dialogue for stakeholders to begin addressing pollutants. Implementation plan will assist in the search for funding from non-EPA sources, and will ensure continued program effectiveness. Forums and the distribution of the implementation plan will increase community understanding of the what residents are entitled to under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act and what is being done to remove pollution. The community will be empowered through CreekDog.org to reporting polluters anonymously, and through Swim Guide to check when it's safe to recreate.	Steps will be taken towards removing pollutants through continuing to apply for funding for upgrades. Other polluters will be engaged to discuss what could be done and how we can help. Forums and other engagement will encourage residents to be the solution to water pollution and assist with watershed restoration. Residents will continue to be empowered, having opportunities to stay involved through FODC programs, such as the Clean Creek program, the Citizen Scientist program, creek cleanups, and the FODC Youth Action Board.	Best management practices will be implemented to reduce stormwater runoff and coliform pollution. Fecal coliform and e.coli levels will be reduced in the Deckers Creek watershed, decreasing CWA non-attainment areas and removing a major hazard to public health. Clean water will result in increased economic and recreational opportunities. Community awareness and engagement will continue to increase through ongoing FODC programming and increased community stewardship.

Input	**Outputs**			**Outcomes**		
	Activities	**What We Deliver**	**Audience**	**Short-term (6-12 months)**	**Medium-term (1-2 years)**	**Long-term (2+ years)**
Staff Time for 2 project staff and 1 AmeriCorps VISTA Volunteer time of guest speakers Youth Education Supplies and Field Supplies, including citizen scientist probes, fecal coliform monitoring kits, waders, and so on.	Educate youth in Monongalia County through a combination of in-class workshops and field trips to educate about water safety. Provide workshops in the summers of 2019 and 2020 at the Mountaineer Boys and Girls Club to reach underserved students and educate about water safety.	Workshops will feature career development through guest speaker from West Virginia University Workshops will feature leadership development through peer-to-peer learning and student-led projects	Reach 450 youth in Monongalia County Schools over the course of the 2019-2020 school year (CPS Element 2). Hold at least 6 workshops to reach 100 students per summer at the Mountaineer Boys and Girls Club (CPS Element 2). Special focus on working with underserved populations, minorities, and female students.	650 youth participants will get specialized training in stream water quality techniques. Youth will be encouraged to teach their parents about resources available and the pollution that impacts them, thereby expanding project impact and community education. Leadership development will occur as youth are engaged in hands-on activities. Student STEM learning in the field will provide career development and encourage stewardship. Getting students outside will provide meaningful watershed educational experiences and reverse nature deficit disorder.	Meaningful outdoor experiences and education about the Clean Water Act will empower students to make a difference in the world around them. The encouragement of students to become more involved in their community following the project period will continue to foster youth stewardship. FODC will provide ways for continued involvement, including the Citizen Scientist program (with parents) and the FODC Youth Action Board. Students will gain Increased critical thinking and understanding of real-world issues impacting students.	Participants will gain an increased environmental awareness and stewardship into adulthood. Participants will be more involved in their community as they become young adults. Risks to public health will be decreased through student understanding of hazards, as well as student knowledge about existing tools where they can report pollution and check safe swimming conditions.

Input	**Outputs**			**Outcomes**		
	Activities	**What We Deliver**	**Audience**	**Short-term (6-12 months)**	**Medium-term (1-2 years)**	**Long-term (2+ years)**
Staff time Volunteer time from 45 Citizen Scientists	Provide another educational workshop to the existing 45 FODC Citizen Scientists and new scientists to teach them about sampling for fecal coliform pollution (CPS Element 2). Take Citizen Scientists out with FODC staff when FODC samples for fecal coliform and E.coli to provide additional hands-on training while ensuring quality control. Update the Citizen Scientist manual.	Engage and educate Citizen Scientist volunteers to provide in-depth, hands-on training about monitoring for fecal coliform and E.coli pollution. Provide on-the-ground training and professional development to Citizen Scientists. Draft an updated Citizen Scientist manual and make available through the FODC website for replication by other watershed groups.	The 45 current FODC Citizen Scientists, and additional volunteers, as FODC will provide interested individuals encountered over the project period with the opportunity to become Citizen Scientists.	Watershed residents will receive specialized hands-on outdoor environmental training to help be the solution to water pollution. Individuals will be empowered through the opportunity to actively engage in environmental monitoring and remediation. Confidence in sampling will be instilled through additional training. FODC will ensure quality control for Citizen Scientist program through its Quality Assurance Project Plan.	Community engagement and environmental stewardship will continue to increase, along with increased leadership skills. Trained Citizen Scientists can begin independently taking water samples after the completion of the 24 month proposed CPS project to help sustain FODC efforts in sampling for fecal coliform to update Swim Guide and CreekDog	Longevity and sustainability of monitoring efforts will be ensured far past the project completion through greater sampling capacity. FODC will continue to update Swim Guide and CreekDog to promote safe recreation and reduce community exposure to environmental hazards. Continued increased community involvement and environmental awareness of Citizen Scientists.
Input	**Outputs**			**Outcomes**		
	Activities	**What We Deliver**	**Audience**	**Short-term (6-12 months)**	**Medium-term (1-2 years)**	**Long-term (2+ years)**
Staff time Printing supplies	Promote CreekDog.org Create a Swim Guide account	CreekDog is a tool created by FODC in 2014 for area residents to report pollution directly to the WVDEP and the Morgantown Utility	Residents of Monongalia and Preston County, including youth ages 6-11 that will be asked to distribute	Residents of Monongalia and Preston Counties will be able to consult both CreekDog and Swim Guide to determine safe recreation conditions.	Reporting of safe conditions in future years will be sustained through the FODC lab, as well as continued promotion and awareness.	Safe water recreation and the protection of public health will continue to be promoted into the future through these resources. Environmental conditions

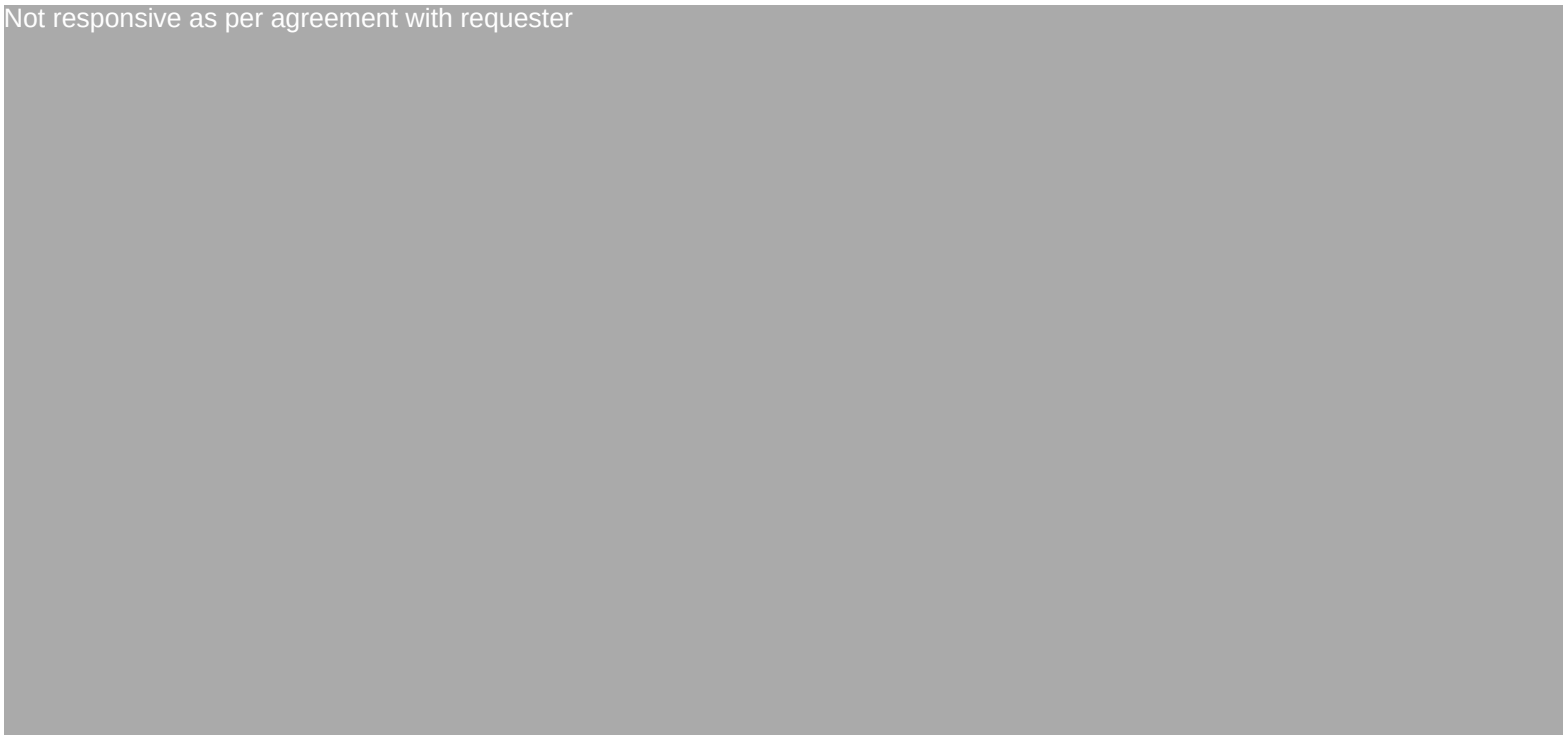
	Promotion of these two tools through public forums, social media, local newspaper, radio stations, television, and the FODC website and email listservs.	Board anonymously. This under-utilized resource will be promoted through education programs, public forums, in local newspapers, radio PSAs and over digital and print media. FODC will also create a Swim Guide account to post results of sampling to allow residents to check for safe recreating conditions.	information to parents, as well as adults through public forums, as well as over print and digital media.	Residents of the area will be empowered through awareness about CreekDog.org, providing confidence in reporting environmental issues directly to the government agencies responsible for following up. Promotion efforts will lead to increased traffic and usage of both services.	Continued encouragement of safe water recreation and the protection of public health will occur. Increased notification of environmental hazards submitted directly to agencies will ensure quicker response. Empowered residents will feel more comfortable reporting pollutants after seeing action taken by agencies	will be improved as government agencies respond to hazards. Changed public perceptions about the safety of recreation will increase enjoyment of the Deckers Creek watershed and will instill public public confidence in safe swimming and boating conditions.

OMB Number: 2030-0020
Expiration Date: 06/30/2017

EPA KEY CONTACTS FORM

Not responsive as per agreement with requester

EPA KEY CONTACTS FORM



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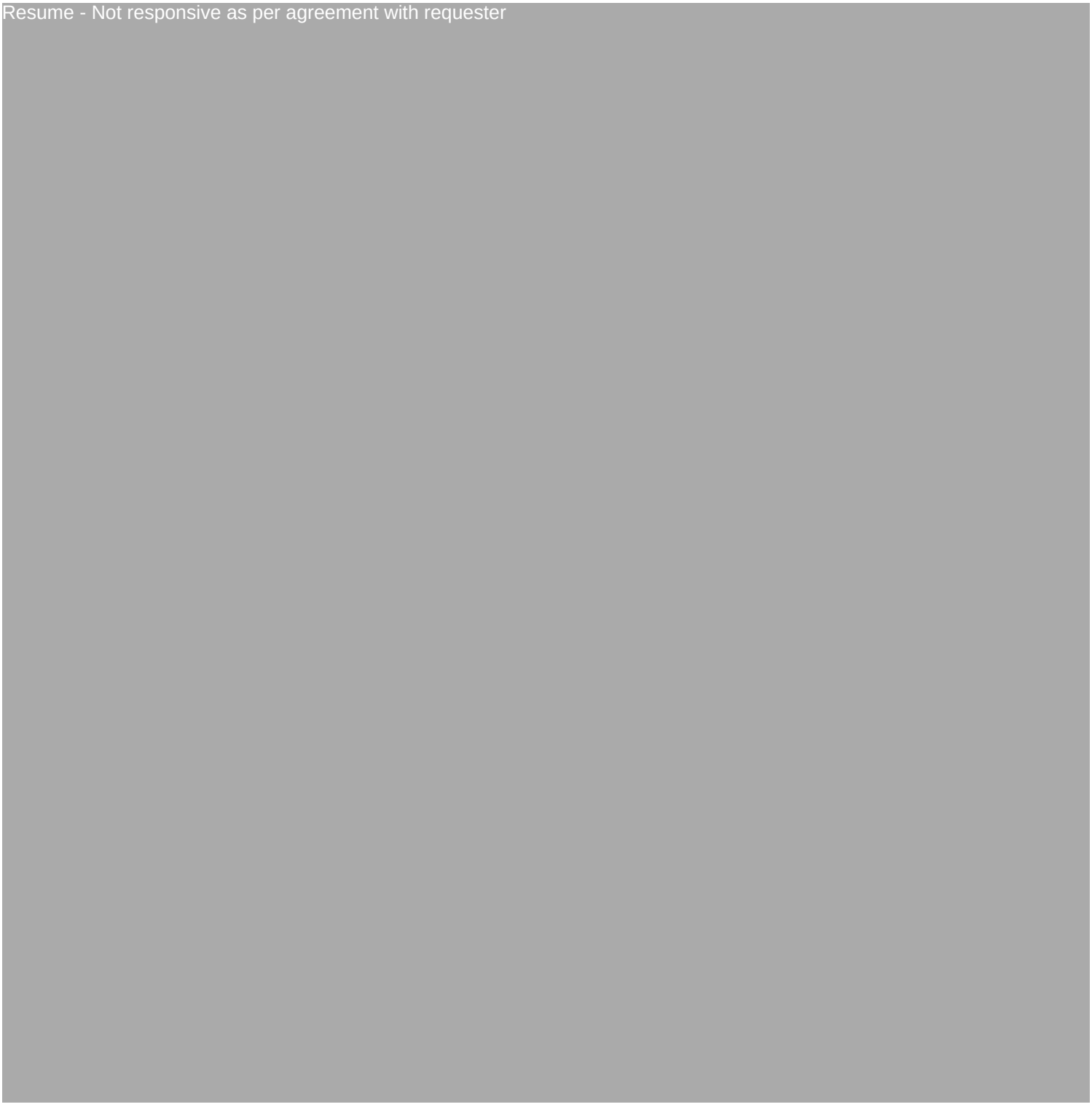
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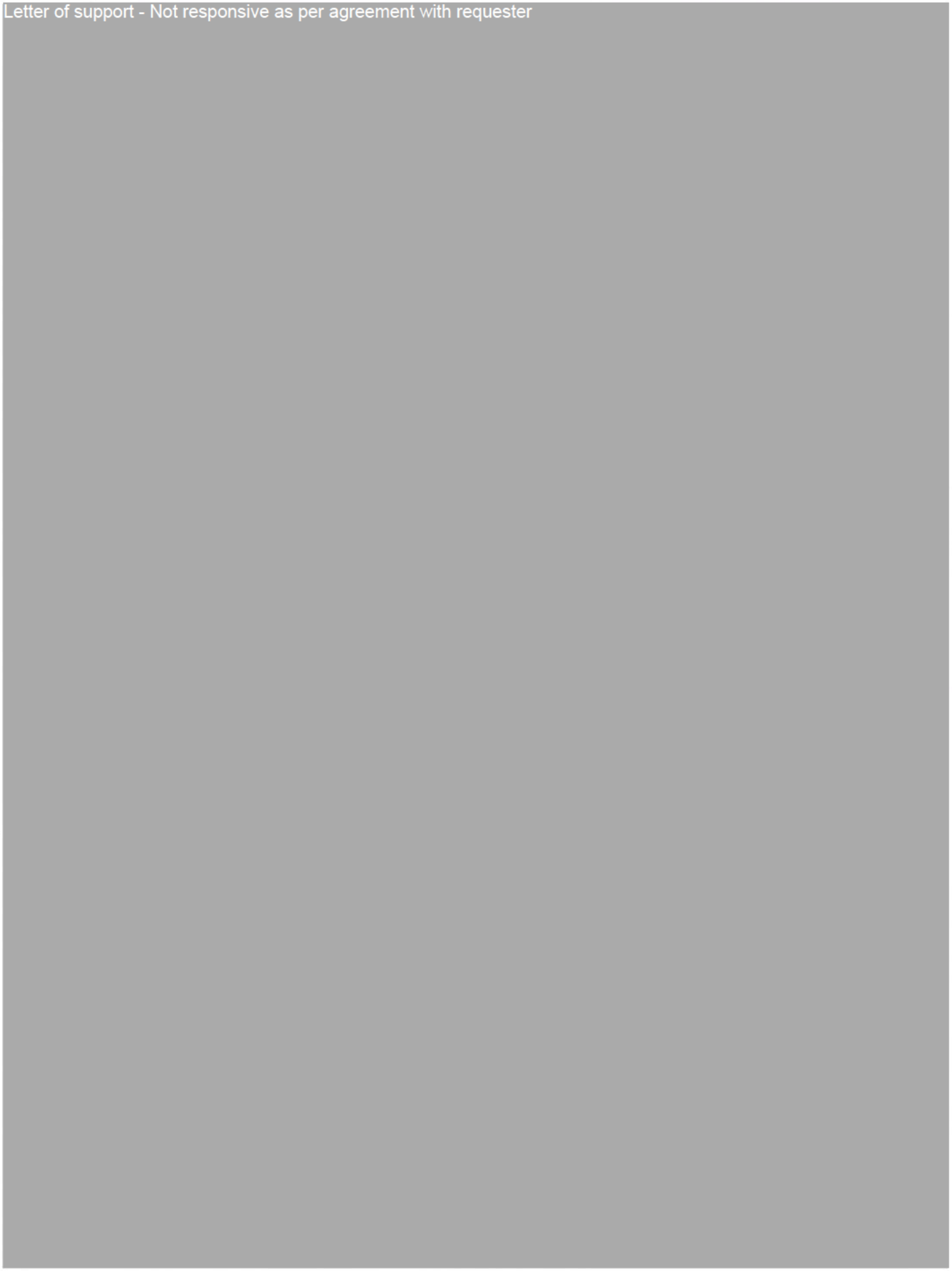
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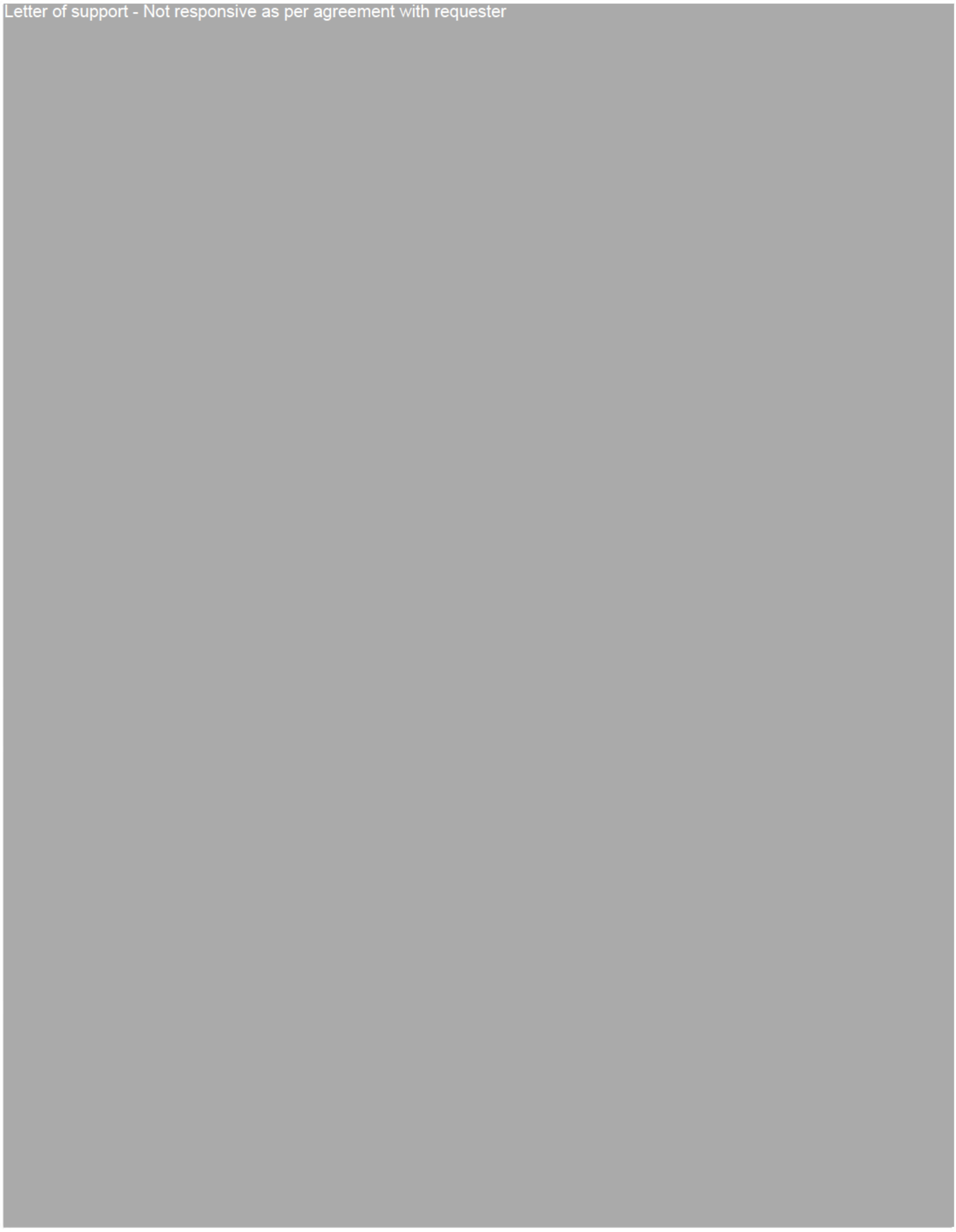
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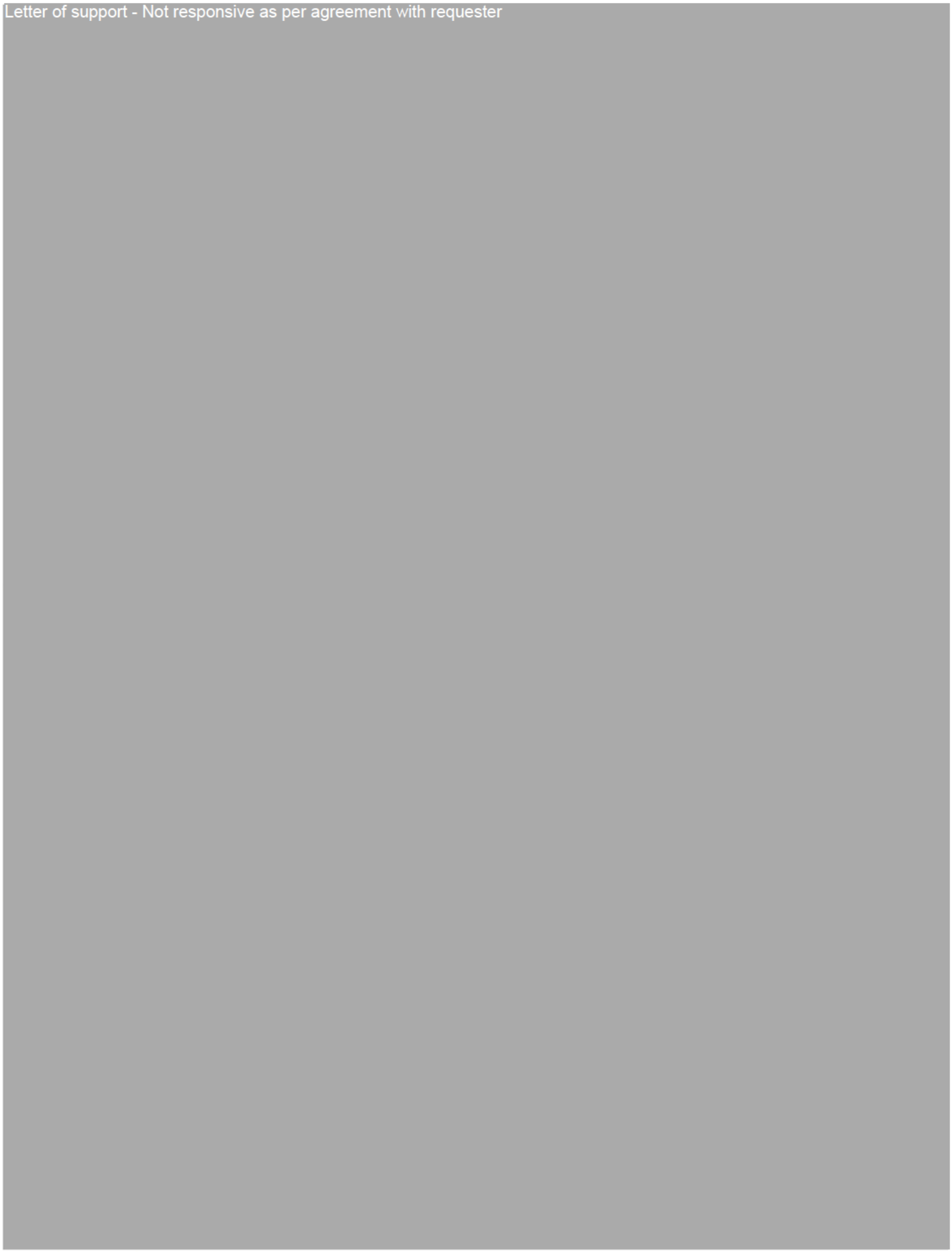
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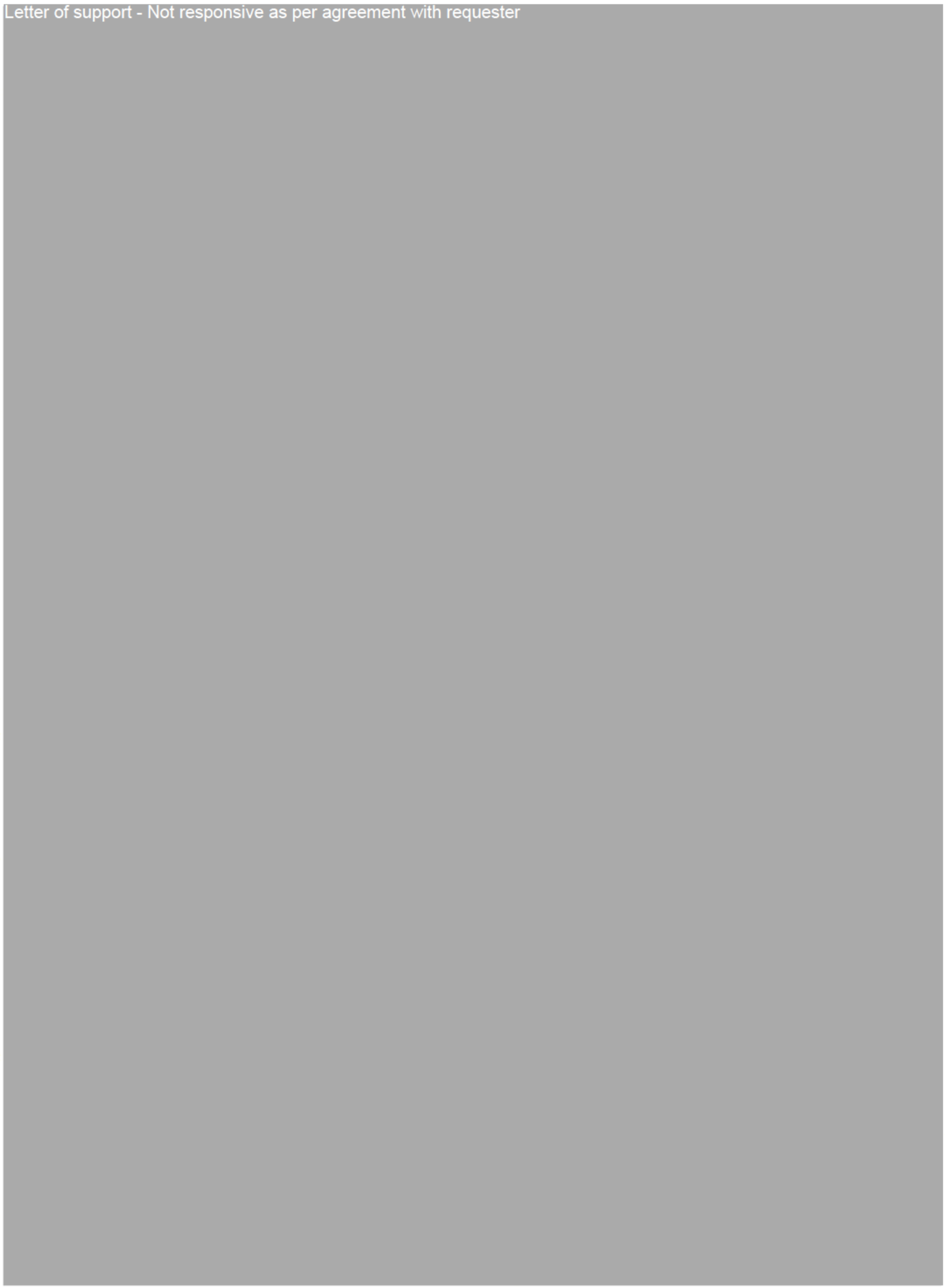
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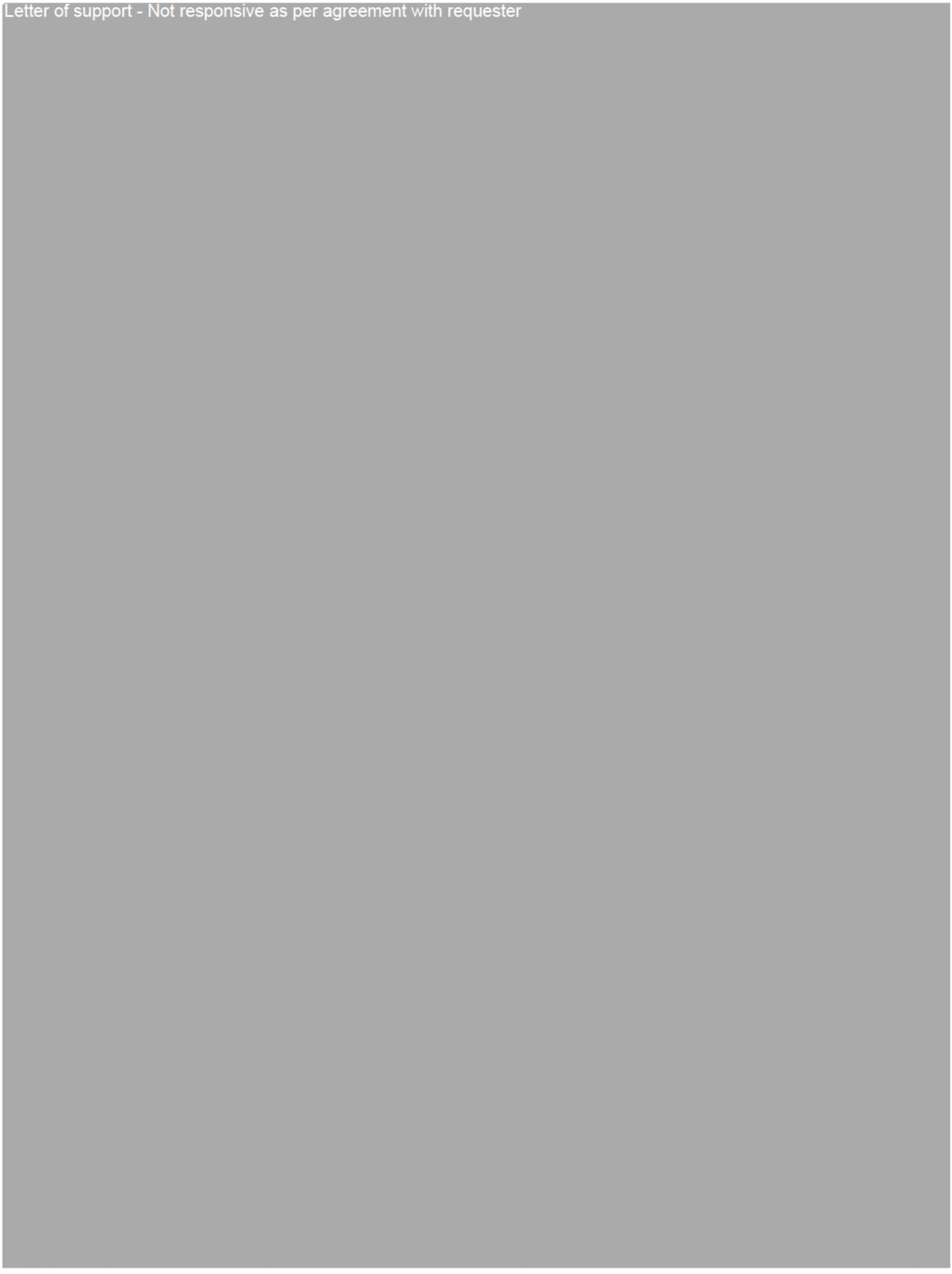
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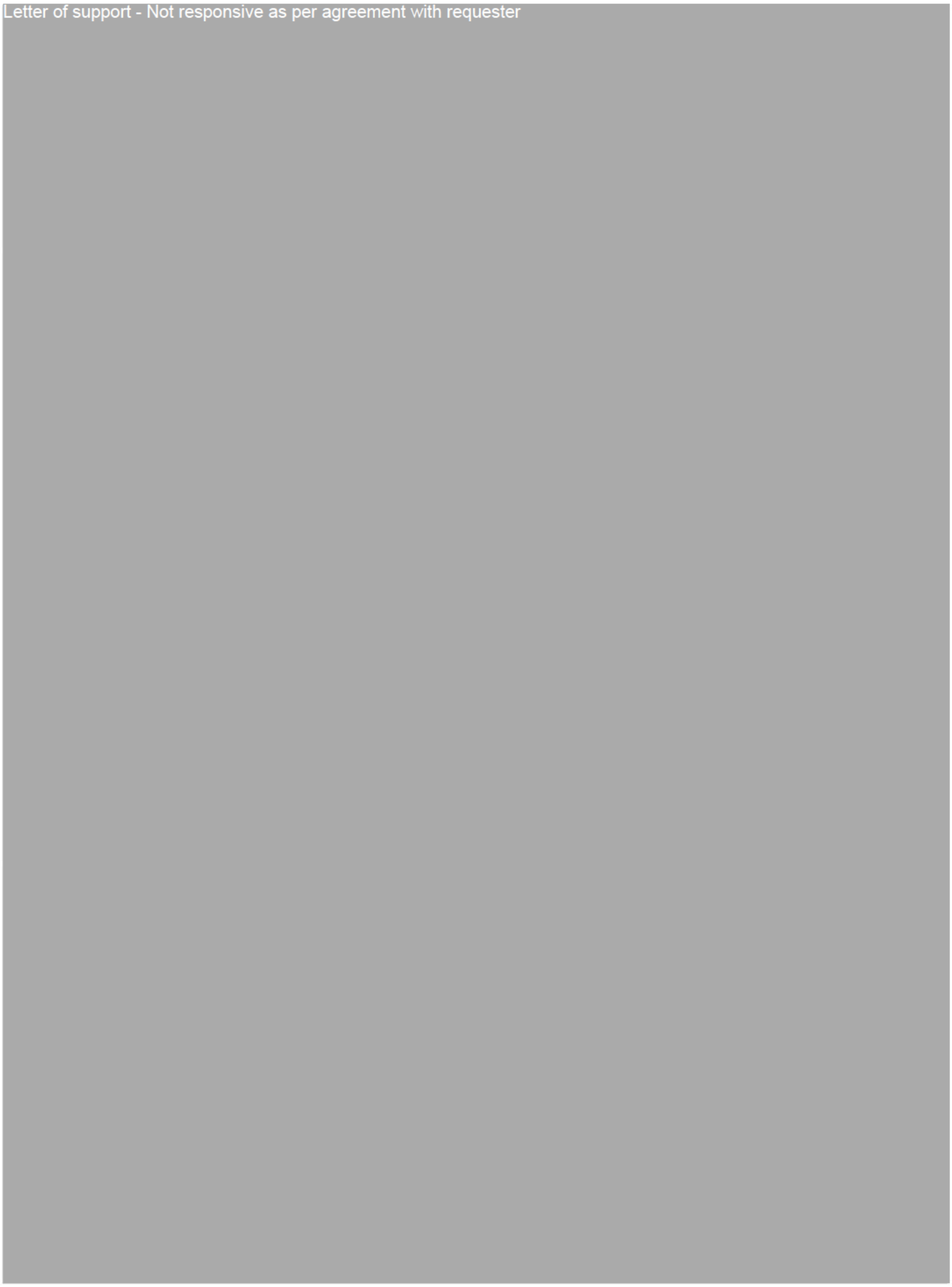
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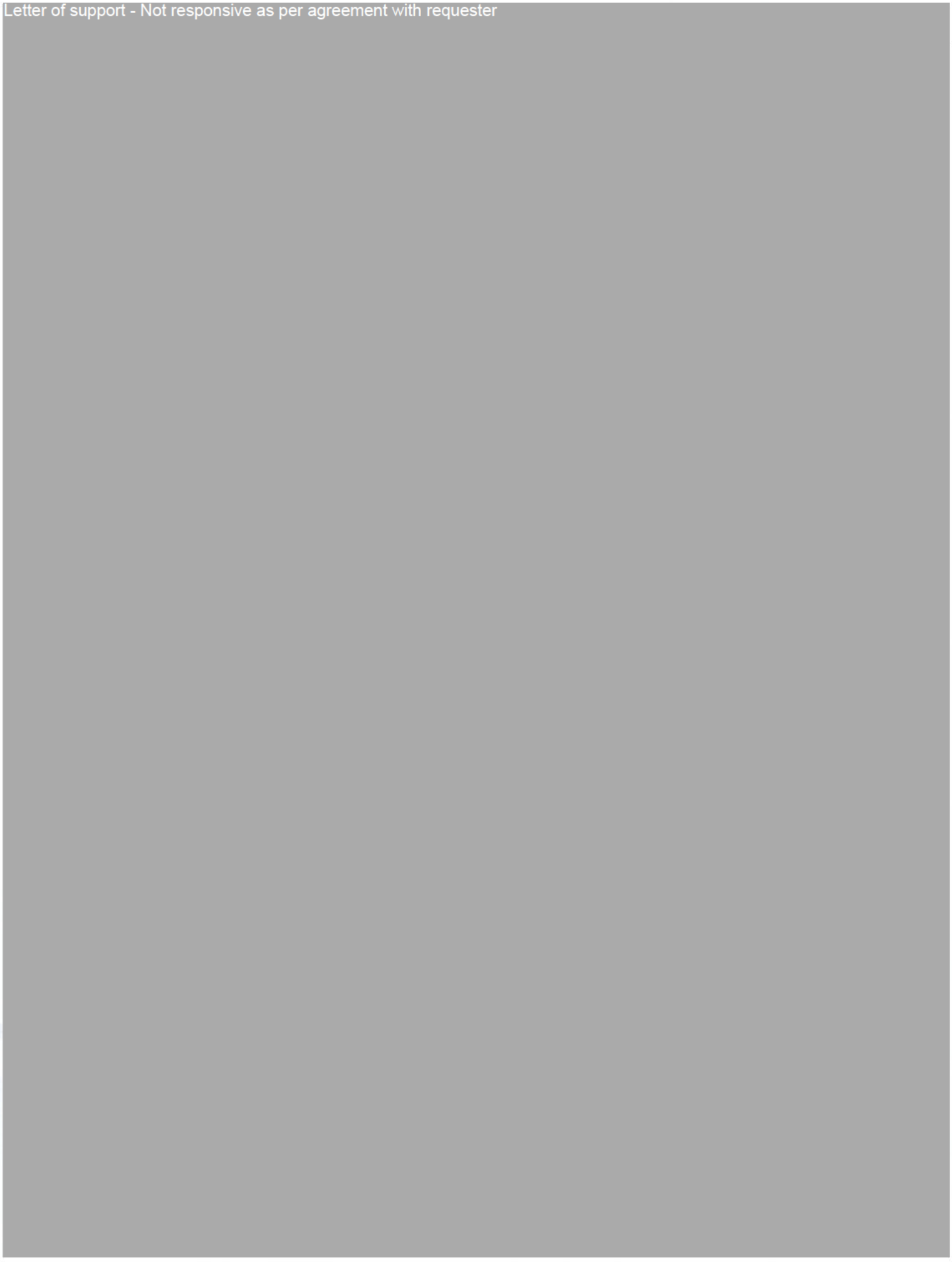
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INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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Project Narrative File(s)

Other Attachment File(s)